The Pyongyang Times

No. 51 (421) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Syrian economic delegation after reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Syrian Economic Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 27 the Syrian economic delegation on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Dr. Naim Djoumaa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Kong Jin Tae, Chairman, and Li Ung Gu, Vice-Chairman, of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, were present on the occasion.

Also on hand was Yassir Farra, Ambassador of the SAR to our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the day of victory of the Guinean people in smashing the armed invasion of the Portuguese colonialists, and a message of greetings to **Suleiman Franjieh**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, on the occasion of the national holiday of Lebanon.

✦Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of greetings from **Cheddi Jagan**, General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

✦Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings in joint names to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of her independence.

✦Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the October 21 revolution in Somalia; messages from **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, in reply to his messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Chile and on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the establishment of the Popular Unity Government of Chile; and a message from **Abdul 'Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the conclusion of an agreement on the unification of the Arab Republic of Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

✦Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings respectively to Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the Day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people; to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY; to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; to Colonel **Michel Michombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the revolution in Burundi; to **Jean Bedel Bokassa**, President of the Central African Republic, on the occasion of the national day of the Central African Republic; and to General **Gabriel Ramahantsoa**, Head of the Government of the Malagasy Republic, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the DPRK and the Malagasy Republic.

✦The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Guardeloupe, and a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Korean Scientists in Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on November 28 the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan which came to the homeland to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Prof. Li Jin Gyu, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President of the Korean University in Tokyo.

Also present were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; and Ryu Jang Sik, Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, warmly received the members of the delegation, shaking their hands one by one.

The members of the delegation conveyed the warm greetings of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su and the entire Korean scientists in Japan who heartily wish a long life in good health to Marshal Kim Il Sung, a genius of revolution and the sun of the nation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial talk with the members of the delegation and posed for a photograph together with them.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Dinner in Honour of Delegation of Korean Scientists in Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a dinner on November 28 in honour of the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan which came to the homeland to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences.

Invited to the dinner were the members of the delegation headed by Prof. Li Jin Gyu, Deputy to the SPA of the DPRK and President of the Korean University in Tokyo.

Present there were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and President of the Presidium of the SPA; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Ryu Jang Sik and Yun Gi Bok, Directors of Departments of the CC of the WPK; and Kim Ung Sam, President of the Academy of Sciences.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. --

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Sends Open Letter to Electors of All Constituencies

The electors of all the constituencies of the Republic nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly in their constituencies expressing their absolute support and trust, and infinite respect and adoration for him who has devoted his all to the independence of the country and the prosperity of the nation, to the freedom and happiness of the people and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism for half a century ever since he set out on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years. Regarding this the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent an open letter to the electors of all the constituencies. The open letter reads:

OPEN LETTER

The meetings of factory and enterprise employees, cooperative farm members, residents and servicemen throughout the country held for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have nominated me as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Regarding this as an expression of support to and trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic, I extend my heartfelt thanks to you entire electors.

According to Article 36, Chapter 5, of the "Rules on the Elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and Provincial (City under Central Authority), City (District) and County People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," a candidate for deputy shall be registered in only one constituency. I, therefore, inform you that I consent to registering me as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Huichon constituency No. 216 for the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I will live up to your deep trust in me by devoting myself to the struggle for promoting the socialist and communist construction in our country and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the whole nation.

The forthcoming elections will mark an epochal occasion for summing up the great victory and brilliant successes attained by our people's government bodies under the leadership of our Party, consolidating them so that they may enhance their functions and role to meet the new demand of the development of revolution and pushing ahead with our revolution and construction with greater energy.

I believe that you electors will unanimously take part in the elections for consolidating into more invincible one the revolutionary state power, the powerful weapon for our revolution and construction and the banner of freedom and happiness of our people, with high revolutionary enthusiasm and ardent patriotism, thereby expressing warm love and absolute support for our Party and the Government of the Republic and demonstrating once again to the whole world the invincible strength of our people firmly united with one thought and purpose based on the *Juche* idea.

I wish you great success in your struggle for strenuously pushing the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic onto a new, higher stage and promoting the sacred revolutionary cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the grand plan set forth at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party.

KIM IL SUNG

Pyongyang, December 1, 1972

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea, Leaves Pyongyang after Rest in Korea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, who had visited our country for a rest, left Pyongyang on December 4 by special train after winding up their itinerary.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were present at the Pyongyang Railway Station to see off Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Leaving here together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk were their party and others.

Put up at the railway station plaza were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution,

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Brisk Activities of Members of "Study Group of the Juche Idea" in Pusan, South Korea

The "study group of the *Juche* idea" organized by revolutionaries and patriots in Pusan, south Korea, to study the immortal revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, on the occasion of his 60th birthday is conducting more brisk activities these days, according to **Hyokmyong Chonson** (Revolutionary Front), the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

The members of the study group are making a serious study of the half-century-long glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the Leader and his great *Juche* idea and are conducting diverse patriotic activities to propagate and disseminate them among the broad masses of the people.

They are also regularly making a deep study of the Leader's immortal works of genius. They taperecorded his "New Year Address" of this year, his answers to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspapers **Yomiuri Shimbun** and **Mainichi Shimbun** and U.S. newspaper **The New York Times** and are deeply studying them. They printed these works in many copies and distributed them among the masses of various strata.

Along with this, they are striving to further expand the ranks of the members of the "study group of the *Juche* idea," while energetically conducting preparations to form new groups among workers and students.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae bid farewell to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on their departure from Pyongyang after a rest in our country

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and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, a distinguished patriot of Cambodia, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of our people.

The plaza was packed with a large crowd of people who came out to see the guests' departure.

Among those present at the railway station to bid farewell to the guests were Comrade Kim Il and other leading cadres of the Party and Government, Ministers of the Cabinet, functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible personages in the fields of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also on hand were foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives, staff members of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Pyongyang and Cambodian students in our country.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the station plaza.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him.

At 12 sharp, the special train carrying the guests left the Pyongyang Railway Station pervaded with the feelings of militant solidarity and warm friendship forged as unbreakable bonds linking the peoples of Korea and Cambodia on the anti-U.S. common front.

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister, and his wife accompanied the guests to Sinuiju, the border city of our country.

During their sojourn in our country the Cambodian guests toured Pyongyang city and local areas amid the rousing welcome of the Korean people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk came back to Pyongyang on November 11 after having a rest in Hyangsan.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk at the railway station.

On November 15, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, saw at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre a combined song and dance performance given by artistes in the city.

Invited to see the performance were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and their entourage.

Comrade Kim Song Ae saw it with them.

After the performance, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk who mounted the stage in the company of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Prior to this, on the 14th, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk inspected the Korean Revolution Museum.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received in Pyongyang on the 13th the government economic and trade delegation of the Guyana Cooperative Republic led by Dr. K.S. King, Minister of Economic Development of the GCR, on a visit to our country and on the 16th Didier Ratsiraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Malagasy Republic, who came to our country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk were on a local journey between the 18th and 27th of November.

They were with their entourage and others.

During their stay, the guests had a rest in Chuul, one of the noted hot-bath resorts in our country, and visited on the 25th the Chuul Museum and factories and nurseries in the Chuul district.

Earlier, on the 20th, the guests inspected the large vessels "Taesongsan" and "Paekdusan" at the wharf of Chongjin, a northern port city of our country.

The following day, the guests were invited to the banquet arranged by the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee and entertained with a combined song and dance performance put on the stage by artistes and workers' art circle members in North Hamgyong Province.

A dinner was given by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for cadres in the province on the evening of the 25th before leaving Chuul.

On the 27th, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the NUFK, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk returned to Pyongyang from Chuul where they took a rest.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae received at the

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Speech of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

Made at Banquet Given by Him for the Respected and Beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Song Ae

Most respected Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellency Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Madame,

Respected Your Excellency Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Madame,

Respected your excellencies messieurs and mesdames, national cadres of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Esteemed your excellencies messieurs and mesdames, chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions of the friendly countries,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

Permit me to offer, first of all, my most cordial and affectionate salutations to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great Leader of the valiant, fraternal Korean people, and pay my most profound respect to Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae for their acceptance of my humble invitation to the banquet given in their honour.

The presence of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the most glorious Leader of the Korean revolution and the Korean nation, at this banquet is another striking manifestation of his great friendship and total and powerful support to the Khmer people and to myself who have the highest honour and happiness of being considered by His Excellency most respected and beloved Marshal and the Korean people as their closest friends and brothers and comrades-in-arms.

Permit me to pay my most profound and emotional homage and gratitude to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and to his wife.

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Marshal,

Every year you cordially invited me and many members of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia representing the Cambodian people who are waging the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to visit the most developed and most prospering, effulgent Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stay there for a long time.

The many friendly invitations of Your Excellency prove that the fraternal friendship and the anti-imperialist militant solidarity and cooperation between our two countries, two peoples and two governments are developing and consolidating in all domains year by year, as it is expressed at our home "in efflorescence," that is, in full bloom.

In our world where it is always difficult to realize peaceful coexistence among different nations and different governments the friendship and unity between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia, as we Khmer people say, are more beautiful and more precious than "the most pure and most rare diamond."

For us Khmers, your comrades-in-arms, this is a magnificent and firm guarantee for our total victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges in the near future.

Your Excellency Marshal and your people spare no efforts to aid us in all respects so we can hasten the victory in the struggle for restoring the independence and territorial integrity of our fatherland and freedom, honour and dignified peace.

We express eternal thanks to Your Excellency and the fraternal Korean people for your multi-form aids.

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Marshal,

This year I have had the great honour to be invited by you twice to stay in your beautiful country which has become a veritable earthly paradise, a most developed, most powerful and most prosperous socialist paradise.

It is with profound emotion that I recall that early in 1972, the historical year, I had the grand honour and happiness, on the occasion of the most glorious 60th birthday of you, of being with you and the Korean people who manifested most fervent admiration and thanks, affection, love and fidelity to Your Excellency and who clearly proved them by carrying out gigantic work in the socialist construction of the country under your personal impulsing and wise and dynamic guidance, assuring all the domains, industrial, agricultural, economic, cultural, social, military, scientific, technical, technological, etc., prodigious development conforming to the spirit of *Juche* and the most rapid tempo of Chollima.

This prodigious development evoked among us Khmers constant admiration and enthusiasm during our stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: in Pyongyang, North Hamgyong Province and North Pyongan Province.

In beautiful North Pyongan Province and North Hamgyong Province and in the admiring city of Chongjin, Hyangsan and Chuul we had the honour of conveying the fraternal greetings of the Khmer people to the courageous and talented and hard-working population there. The population accorded me a very cordial and friendly welcome. They told me that Your Excellency who always shows benevolent and affectionate solicitude for them visited their provinces, cities, districts and villages many a time and gave minute instructions on the spot to make these provinces, cities, districts and villages develop day by day in all domains, steadily elevate the living standards of the people and bring about a most prosperous and happiest life of the people.

It was with deep emotion and astonishment that my compatriots and I visited some places visited by Your Excellency and saw round museums which were built by the population there with ardent feelings to convey the infinite solicitude of the great fatherly Leader from generation to generation and witnessed part of the magnificent results, particularly those in industry and in the domain of shipbuilding, which have been made thanks to the infinite solicitude of Your Excellency.

The prodigious development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a grand and exultant example for the people of the third world, as it is for our Khmer people, struggling to liberate themselves from all imperialisms and realize economic independence, without which political independence is nothing but an empty talk.

Your Excellency is an authentic hero of our new Asia, our revolutionary Asia loving liberty, justice, progress, peace in independence and dignity.

Your Excellency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by you furnished the peoples and states under development (imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and racist powers try to convince them that they cannot develop without aid with strings attached) an indisputable concrete proof that if the people of the third world rely on their own efforts and have a firm will, they can make their country a very developed, great country.

In the sphere of armed struggle, too, Your Excellency and your people convincingly proved that if the people of the third world have a will and display patriotism and heroism they can vanquish most powerful aggressors and imperialists: the U.S.A.

I exerted my utmost efforts to express all the sentiments entertained by myself and the revolutionary people of Cambodia for Your Excellency in a hymn to your glory, (music and words) entitled "Homage of Khmer to Marshal Kim Il Sung" which yesterday and this evening too, the talented artists of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the glorious Korean People's Army and the Mansudae Art Troupe, who gave valuable assistance to me, present to most respected and beloved Your Excellency and Madame Chairman and honourable attendants here.

A modest amateur of music and poem as I am, I put heart and soul full of fraternal affection, admiration and thanks for you into my humble composition dedicated to Your Excellency.

Your Excellency, please accept with friendship this modest but fervent homage of your brother Sihanouk.

Most respected Your Excellency Marshal,

Most respected Madame Chairman,

Having had the great honour and happiness to be accorded so generous and charming hospitality by you during the past one month full of enchantment the souvenir of which will be engraved in our memories, my wife, my family and my collaborators and myself would like to bid farewell to you and the great Korean nation extending heartfelt thanks to you for your extreme benevolence shown for us and for your kind invitation to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again next year.

It is with most profound gratitude that we accept this invitation.

We hope that next year we will bring with us to most respected your excellencies news of decisive victory of our people over U.S. imperialism and its stooges of Phnom Penh.

This victory will also be a victory for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our great ally and our great supporter.

To conclude my speech, permit me to warmly wish you total success in your wise and just policy for the peaceful reunification of Korea which evokes among the south Korean people immense adoration and infinite gratitude for His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, their only fatherly Leader.

It is with these sentiments that I, together with my compatriots present here, propose a toast to the longevity and happiness of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae,

to the prosperity and happiness of the fraternal Korean people,

to the grandeur, glory and new great successes in all fields of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Khmer and Korean peoples,

to the health of His Excellency President of the Presidium Choi Yong Kun and Madame,

to the health of His Excellency Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and Madame,

to the health of their excellencies national cadres of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their wives present here and,

to the health of honourable guests and friends present here.

Speech of Premier KIM IL SUNG

Made at Banquet Given by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, for Him and Madame Kim Song Ae

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Esteemed distinguished guests of Cambodia,

Esteemed Mr. Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim,

Comrades and friends,

I express hearty thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea and our closest friend, for kindly inviting us to this grand banquet this evening.

The visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to our country this time recorded one more new page in the history of the militant friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples firmly sealed in the anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In the course of this visit, the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of our two countries have been further deepened and their militant solidarity has been consolidated and developed into an unbreakable one.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed once again in his speech made just now the sincere sentiments cherished by the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union and the Cambodian people for our Party and Government and the Korean people.

We were deeply moved by this.

During the current visit, Samdech Head of State took rest and inspected factories, rural villages and cultural institutions in various places of our country, having significant meetings with our working people.

Our people highly respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people who is resolutely fighting against imperialism and for national independence and prosperity and as a valiant fighter who is performing brilliant feats for peace in Indochina and the world, and warmly welcomed you with the feelings of meeting their own kinsman after a long separation.

Samdech Head of State highly appreciated the successes our people have made in the revolution and construction under the leadership of our Party by vigorously unfolding the Chollima movement, holding aloft the banner of the *Juche* idea and actively supported the just struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, extend deep thanks to Samdech Head of State for his particularly warm and inspiring support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause.

This time we celebrated together the 50th birthday of Samdech Head of State, our comrade-in-arms and brother and closest friend, when news of new brilliant victories was coming day after day from the Cambodian front, and knew better through our meeting with Samdech about the unshakable determination of the Cambodian people to fight to the last and win in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Today the struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges is arduous and there are difficulties and trials on the road ahead of them.

But the Cambodian people and the National Liberation People's Armed Forces, courageously overcoming all this, are vigorously advancing to bring earlier the day when they will completely clear the whole land of Cambodia of the enemy and attain the final victory.

We highly appreciate the indomitable fighting spirit of the Cambodian people who are heroically fighting at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, a distinguished patriot of Cambodia and prominent anti-imperialist fighter, and the National United Front of Kampuchea with him as Chairman, and pay tribute to it.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I solemnly declare once again that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will continue to actively support and encourage with might and main the struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists are persisting in their machination to intensify the war, supplying the traitorous Lon Nol clique with additional combat materials. But this is no more than a death-bed struggle of the doomed.

We firmly believe that the Cambodian people will completely liberate their country without fail before long and build an independent and prosperous, people's new Cambodia.

Esteemed guests,

As you Samdech Norodom Sihanouk personally witnessed during your stay in our country, today the socialist construction is going on successfully in our country and a great revolutionary upsurge is being effected with the approach of the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local power bodies of various levels. And with contacts and dialogue being held repeatedly between the north and the south, a new phase has been brought in the way of national reunification.

But the U.S. imperialists who are obdurately machinating to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea are bringing into south Korea a large number of fighter bombers and various new types of weapons and military equipment on a large scale and stepping up war preparations of late.

This shows with clarity that even today when the Koreans are negotiating among themselves to remove distrust and misunderstanding and achieve great national unity, the U.S. imperialists are continuing with their dangerous play with fire to fan up antagonism, perpetuate the division and make Koreans fight Koreans.

To cry for "reunification by prevailing over communism," not peaceful reunification, and try to wreck the unity of the nation, not promoting it, and to obliterate democracy, backed up by such aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists—this not only runs counter to the desire of the whole nation and the demand of the times but is also a delusion which can never be realized.

We sternly condemn the new criminal manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists to hamper the reunification of Korea and perpetuate her split and hold that the Korean question should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on a democratic principle without the interference of any outside forces.

We exchanged views on the current international situation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk during his stay and confirmed that we have a complete unanimity of views.

The downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism and the national liberation movement are today the trend of our times which no force can hold in check.

U.S. imperialism is living its last days in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of intrigues to "make Asians fight Asians" under the notorious "Nixon doctrine" and intensifying the aggressive war under the signboard of "peace" in an attempt to save themselves from the doom already sealed.

Now the U.S. imperialists are acting high-handedly, trampling upon the accords for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question and deliberately delaying their implementation, and are bringing large quantities of weapons and war materials into South Viet Nam and further intensifying their bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

This new criminal act of the U.S. imperialists only lays bare all the more fully their arrogant and crafty aggressive nature.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce the move of the U.S. imperialists to intensify the war, and express firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

We strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must discontinue the manoeuvres of aggression and intervention in Cambodia and Viet Nam, Laos, south Korea, Taiwan and the rest of Asia and pull out without delay and take their talons of aggression off the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

Esteemed guests,

The Korean and Cambodian peoples are firmly united on the road of the struggle against the common enemy and for realizing the common desire and aspiration.

Your visit to our country this time has made a great contribution to further deepening the militant friendship between us and left an unforgettable, deep impression on our people.

We are very satisfied with the result of the visit of Samdech Head of State to our country.

We hope esteemed Samdech to convey to the comrades-in-arms of Cambodia that the Korean people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cambodian people till the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia to the last man and final victory is won.

Samdech accepted our invitation to visit our country again next year. This gives me a great pleasure.

Our people will always receive with the warm feelings of friendship Samdech Head of State and distinguished guests of Cambodia.

Taking this opportunity, I also express heartfelt thanks to Samdech Head of State for giving me an undeserved praise and expressing fraternal friendship by composing a song. I regard this as a high respect and trust and an encouragement to our people.

Now I propose a toast to the brilliant, final victory of the heroic Cambodian people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Cambodian peoples,

to the unity of the Asian and world revolutionary peoples,

to the long life in good health of esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

to the health of the distinguished guests of Cambodia,

to the health of Mr. Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and

to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Report of Central Election Committee

on Registration of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG as Candidate for Deputy to Supreme People's Assembly

The Central Election Committee reported on December 2 that the election committee of the Huichon constituency No. 216 for the elections of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly registered Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The report of the Central Election Committee said:

The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and provincial (city under central authority), city (district), and county people's assemblies of the DPRK **reports that the election committee of the Huichon constituency No. 216 for the elections of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly registered as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people,** peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, a Marxist-Leninist Party, and established the revolutionary power of workers and peasants led by the working class for the first time in the history of our country, and has been leading our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

A Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (7)

To Actively Push Forward Preparations for Founding a Party and Successfully Realize Anti-Japanese United Front

I dropped in at hall No. 10 of the museum. On display there were various historic remains and materials showing the fact that during the early stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung actively made preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party and brilliantly materialized an anti-Japanese united front.

Dwelling upon the preparation for the establishment of a Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following vein in September 1933:

...Fundamental to the preparations for founding a Party is to train and expand communist ranks through the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The Communists that have been seasoned and tested in actual struggles will play the role of core elements in the prosecution of our revolution at any time and at any place. If we firmly rally the revolutionary masses around these communist pivots, whatever difficulties we may encounter, we will be able to found a Marxist-Leninist Party and correctly fulfil the complex revolutionary tasks....

Quoting this teaching, the curator explained that the Leader put forward the unique policy to firmly build the organizational core for Party construction in the course of the revolutionary practical struggle, overcome factionalism and Right and "Left" opportunism, bring about the organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks based on the *Juche* idea and lay a mass foundation for Party building.

Listening to the curator, I came to clearly understand the correctness of the policy of Party construction set forth by the Leader.

The Leader made thoroughgoing preparations for establishing a Party by correctly implementing this policy.

In order to build the organizational core for Party construction, he strengthened the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, formed Party organizations within the Guerilla Army and steadily increased the ranks of Communists by admitting fine members tested in actual struggles to these organizations.

The then document on the standards of Party organizational work exhibited in the museum reflects in a concrete way the principles of Party building indicated by the Leader.

The document defines the qualifications of Party membership saying that "first, Party members shall be brave in the struggle, second, advanced conscious elements of the proletariat shall be Party members, third, Party members shall be equipped with the revolutionary theory..." and it clarifies the rule to action of the Party organizations and Party members.

The picture "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Guiding a Company Party Branch Meeting" shows the image of the benevolent Leader who personally went to a company and staying together with the guerillas gave concrete guidance with regard to their organizational life and political study and brought them up with paternal affection into competent political activists, into ardent Communists.

Thanks to his meticulous guidance and energetic efforts, a large contingent of Communists, especially many communists of new generation grew up.

A secret document of the Japanese imperialists on show in the museum says:

"...Noteworthy is that the movement was, both nominally and virtually, a pure communist movement guided by communism and that most of the leaders of this movement are youths of vivacious and keen disposition who have just turned 20." (The second issue of the "Secret-Service Police Information," published by the Public Peace Section of the Police Affairs Division, pp. 207-208.)

The Leader strengthened the guidance of the Party and Young Communist League organizations in the guerilla bases to foster Communists. On the other hand, he dispatched anti-Japanese guerillas and underground political workers to the enemy-controlled areas to form many underground revolutionary organizations and rear up advanced workers and peasants into Communists.

The Communists trained in the practical struggle under his guidance became not only the organizational core for Party construction but also the central force in protecting him politically and ideologically in any adversity, carrying through to the end the *Juche* lines and policies of the Korean revolution and laying the mass foundation for a Party building.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding a company Party branch meeting

The Leader organized and carried out the struggle to ensure the purity of the Communist ranks and achieve their unity and cohesion, in close relation to the struggle to establish *Juche*.

Visible in the museum are data showing his struggle to oppose factionalism-flunkeyism, dogmatism, Right and "Left" opportunism in the revolutionary ranks and arm the members of the Party and revolutionary organizations with the Marxist-Leninist idea, the *Juche* idea.

Such materials for study and pamphlets as "Tujaeng (Struggle)" "Songin Kicho Tokbon (Basic Reader for Adult Education)" and "Chontu (Fighting)" published in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army show data on the struggle waged at that time to cement the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and step up the organizational and ideological preparations for the establishment of a Party.

The curator explained that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forcefully expedited the work to expand the mass basis for Party construction in combination with the work to form an anti-Japanese national united front.

He set up many mass organizations in different forms in the guerilla bases and the enemy-held areas and firmly built up the main force of the revolution by uniting workers and peasants, while rallying all classes and sections of people opposed to Japan.

Through this course, the basis for forming the anti-Japanese national united front was laid, the Right and "Left" deviations manifested in the work of uniting the masses were overcome and the revolutionary work methods and the popular work style established.

On display in the museum is a memoir written by a Japanese who served in the "garrison" of Japanese imperialism in Northeast China between 1933-36. It says:

"The unit led by Kim Il Sung seems to have been conducting political work among the people very accurately, perseveringly and effectively.

"Especially it defends and values the interests of the people. That is why not only Korean but also Chinese inhabitants trust and respect the Kim Il Sung unit and stint nothing to help them. In the meantime, they have ill-feeling towards the Japanese army and police."

While solidly building up the internal revolutionary forces, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung realized a common front with the Communists and the people of the neighbouring country as well as other vast anti-Japanese forces including nationalist forces and he strengthened and developed it. Particularly, he strove to materialize in an all-round way a common front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

"United front with the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army is a revolutionary task which can and must be carried out. If we back out, it is not an attitude of a true revolutionary."

Quoting this teaching, the curator impressively told me that the Leader personally straightened out the difficult situation caused by the crafty policy of national estrangement of the Japanese imperialists and by the reckless acts of the factionalists and the "Left" opportunists and he led the revolution to victory. Listening to him I paused before a picture delineating the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who negotiated with the commander of a Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese unit in Lotzukou in June 1933.

I was deeply impressed by the great revolutionary idea, the staunch fighting spirit, great magnanimity and masterful ingenuity of the Leader.

Also on show in the museum are the then news papers containing many accounts of the anti-Japanese joint front formed in various parts between the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units.

Attracting my attention are such headlines as "People's .... Army in Northeast China (The Korean People's Revolutionary Army—Ed.) Forms a Common Front and Conducts Activities Making Contact with Powerful Local Units (The Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units —Ed.) "(The April 9, 1936 issue of "Choson Ilbo") and "Anti-Japanese Units and the Communist Party Join Forces and Attempt to Storm Urban Communities" (The October 14, 1933 issue of "Manmong Ilbo")

The line of the anti-imperialist united front advanced by the Leader was brilliantly put into effect and the great victory in a large-scale battle of attack on Tungning county seat fought under his command widely demonstrated its correctness.

Seeing a sketch map and reminiscences of the battle of attack on Tungning county seat on display in the museum, I was again deeply moved by the superb tactics and the military leadership of the Leader and the great combat power and the lofty moral traits of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army led by him.

Hong Rae Hui

AMONG THE PEOPLE

"Nothing in the World Is More Precious Than Man"

Kil Hwak Shil

Today the workers of the Pyongyang Silk Mill are energetically marching forward to top a peak of 250 million metres of fabric, the target set by the Party, helping and drawing each other forward under the slogan "One for all and all for one!"

Whenever I think of our mill with the workers marching ahead, united firmly around the Party, one in mind and spirit, I think of Premier Kim Il Sung, because the growth of our mill into a united Red collective is directly related to the supreme will of the Premier.

I shall never forget March 7, 1960.

I met the Premier for the first time that day and was able to receive some of his teaching then.

At the time, the flames kindled by the Premier during his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri village and the Kangso county Party organization were spreading to the hearts of all the people and great changes were taking place in the mentality of the people as well as in all fields of the national economy.

Engraving Premier Kim Il Sung's Chongsan-ri teaching on my heart, I started to work with renewed determination to carry out my work with the people well and to unite, as one, all my work-team members so as to fulfil the task assigned to my work-team for the period of adjustment.

It was around that time that I attended the Pyongyang meeting held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of International Women's Day (March 8). The Premier was there and when it was over called me from the rest-room.

Pressing my hand warmly, the Premier praised me, saying, "Comrade Hwak Shil, you've done a very good job."

The Premier sat me down beside him and told the cadres around us the whole story of what I had done in leading the fourth and fifth work-teams.

As a matter of fact, I had hardly done anything to be proud of.

At the December 1959 enlarged plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee the Premier taught us:

"We can't go to some island, to build communism there with a handful of people who have perfect political backgrounds. We must build a new life on this soil, with the masses, by relying on their efforts...."

Bearing the words of Premier Kim Il Sung in mind, I had made an effort to rally the masses around the Party, but with no visible success.

I had only taken the first step forward in my task of educating and remoulding people.

The Premier picked up a piece of candy on the table and handed it to me, saying:

"Comrade Hwak Shil, educating and remoulding people is really a difficult task, isn't it?

"But we must educate and remould all people and go together towards a communist society. Nothing in the world is more precious than man. A Communist must, therefore, love man. We are going to build communism in the interest of the masses, for the welfare of all the people....

"We must educate and remould all men and move together towards a communist society, the highest ideal of mankind.

"It's true there may be some among them who lag behind. But there is no born laggard.

"Some may be educated and remoulded earlier and others later, but there is no one who cannot be remoulded....

"If people are remoulded along communist lines, everything can be worked out.

"Educating and remoulding the masses of the people involves a deep rooted ideological revolution, a difficult and long-drawn-out revolution to change their consciousness.

"But we must carry out that revolution to the full.

"Well, are you sure you can do it, Comrade Hwak Shil?"

I was given new strength by the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, and answered, "Yes, I can. I'm sure I can."

With a contented smile on his face the Premier carefully explained me how to educate and remould the masses.

"An important task of the Chollima work-teams should be to carry out communist education and remoulding of the masses. The Chollima work-teams must intensify communist education, especially the teaching of our revolutionary traditions.

"To educate and remould people, you should first, and with all sincerity, trust and love them, know them well.

"To know them well, you must work and live among the masses, breathe the same air with them and share with them both the bitter and the sweet.

"The Communist must go among the masses, in practice he must set an example, and persevere in explaining and convincing them until their eyes are opened.

"You should approach those who have shortcomings more kind-heartedly. With utmost sincerity you should help them to solve their difficult problems and give them throughout a helping hand to put them on the right road.

"Without such a continued effort you cannot influence men and successfully carry out the complicated and difficult revolutionary task of educating and remoulding the people.

"The best method for educating and remoulding the masses is the setting of an example of how to overcome their negative aspects with their positive aspects.

"You should foster and develop the positive aspects of people to the maximum and make them emulate the fine examples which appear and develop everyday throughout the country, so that people can overcome their negative aspects.

"At present this is our basic method of educating and remoulding the masses under the socialist system."

Giving me a serious look, the Premier went on to say:

"We should educate, remould and go along with all those who want to go ahead with us. But we should be unmerciful in dealing blows at the class enemy and hostile elements who consciously oppose us. You must always remember this."

Teaching me to trust in the masses, to educate and remould them, Premier Kim Il Sung kindled the flames of struggle in my heart so that, whatever the time and wherever the place, not for a moment, should I stop fighting our enemy.

Through the Premier's teaching, I became aware of the shortcomings in my work with the people and how to overcome them, and became confident of future success.

The Premier took my hand again and looked closely at the back and the palm, and said:

"Are your hands all right? The silk reelers are dipping their hands in hot water all the year round...."

A warm fatherly feeling came over to me strongly from his hand.

Stroking my hand, Premier Kim Il Sung didn't say anything for a moment, perhaps concerned about the hands of all the silk reelers.

I felt such a lump in my throat at this parental love that I lowered my head and couldn't say a word.

Seeing me too moved to answer the Premier's question, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Women's Union answered him for me:

"Now, the hands of our silk reelers are quite all right, like Comrade Hwak Shil's. The silk reelers really lived miserably during Japanese imperialist rule. I once worked at a silk mill. All my fingers blistered and I had to keep raising my hands all the time. If I let my hands hang down, my whole body would tingle terribly...."

Only then, I said:

"Dear Premier, our hands—the hands of the silk reelers—are quite all right now because, thanks to the Party and to you all the processing has been mechanized."

Patting me on the back, the Premier said:

"But we must make the work easier. That's why we are striving to carry out the technical revolution more quickly...."

Premier Kim Il Sung turned thoughtful for a while, and then, with a warned look, asked me.

"You have many orphans there, haven't you?"

"Yes, we have many."

The Premier said in a soft voice:

"Deprived of their parents by the Yanks, they are really precious children. If their fathers and mothers were alive, how much they would love them. But they cannot enjoy the love of their parents now.

"Comrade Hwak Shil, they need love and affection. They long for the love of their fathers and the warmth and affection of their mothers. Who should give them such love and affection? It's you who should give it to them.

"It's you, Comrade Hwak Shil, who should become both a good sister and a kind mother to them.

"I sincerely want you to, and you must see to it that they avenge their parents who died bearing great hatred for the enemy...."

How could the love and affection of their own fathers and mothers be deeper and warmer than his!

At that moment, I saw in my mind's eye the shining faces of the orphans who worked in our factory, who were leading a happy, carefree life, laughing merrily and singing beautifully.

I said to myself:

"Premier Kim Il Sung, they are not orphans. They have you as their father.

"They look on the Party's bosom as the bosom of their parents. They are happy."

After his conversation with me in the rest-room that day the Premier joined us to see the opera "A New Song from the Village across the River."

When the first act was over, the Premier beckoned to a woman student of the National Economy School who was sitting far to the right of him.

When she walked over to him, he rose from his seat and pressed her hand, first asking her "Are you studying well?" He sat her next to him and asked many questions—whether it wasn't hard for her to study, if she didn't get headaches from studying, and so on.

The Premier inquired, in detail, about her home and her children.

She answered him freely as if he were her own father.

The Premier smiled contentedly and said emphatically:

"I firmly believe in you comrades. You should be optimistic in life and lead others in the construction of socialism. That is the way to avenge your husband and bring about a happier future for your dear little ones.

"From olden times the Korean women lived nobly and fought with great resistance. You comrades should also live and fight the same way....

"Well, what do you think of the opera? It's about you comrades...."

After she went back to her seat, the Premier leant his body against the back of the chair, closed his eyes and was lost in deep thought, not moving for a while.

Premier Kim Il Sung was so concerned about the fate of all people in the country that, even during a short break, he showed this concern for their life and work.

Presently the curtain rose again.

The heroine of the opera, chairman of the cooperative farm management board and whose husband had been killed by the enemy, had a hard time with the middle farmers and conservatives but did not give in, and in the end educated and remoulded them, even making her obstinate mother-in-law sincerely repent of her faults.

With a smile of satisfaction, the Premier said to me:

"To educate and remould people is difficult, like that. But when you sincerely believe and love them that way, they are bound to be influenced and remoulded...."

Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the education and remoulding of all the masses was a deep-going ideological revolution ultimately to destroy capitalism even in the minds of the people, to completely free the masses of the people from the obsolete ideas handed down over many centuries. He said:

"Comrade Hwak Shil, this is a very complicated and difficult task as I said just now. But we must win great victories here, too, as we did on other fronts. We must win since we are set on it...."

When the opera was over the Premier told me, over and over again:

"Well, Comrade Hwak Shil, educate and remould people to make continued innovations.

"Carry out the work with the orphans especially well and, together with them, win the title of the Chollima work-team by May Day this year without fail...."

"Yes, I promise I'll do as you say, Comrade Premier," I said.

When I came back to the hostel late that night, I found all my comrades fast asleep.

I felt like embracing and rousing them to convey the words of the Premier, but dared not wake them up.

Their faces seemed different from those of the ordinary work-team members whom I had seen until the day before, they looked more lovely, like the faces of my own blood sisters.

"Let them sleep an hour longer," I thought and straightened their quilts one by one and put new collars on all their coats. I found their washing and did it for them.

I couldn't sleep that night.

The day broke before long.

When I conveyed the words of Premier Kim Il Sung to the roommates (most of them were orphans) in the morning, they threw themselves into my arms, saying, "The Premier said that?"

They were moved at the parental love of the Premier, and tears of happiness glistened in their bright eyes.

From then on, I was determined to become an educator and mother to the masses before being a work-team leader, and put firmer trust in all my work-team members, treating them more kindly, doing my best to lead them along the right road.

Not only myself but all the Party members in our mill made a greater effort to become educators and mothers to the masses.

As the work of educating and remoulding the masses unfolded in a mass movement in this way, our mill gradually developed into a Red collective whose members, one in mind and spirit, were more strongly rallied around the Party.

We gained fresh strength for the work of educating and remoulding the masses from the following passages in the Premier's report delivered at the historic Fourth Party Congress:

"The victory of the revolution depends, in the last analysis, on which side is able to win over the largest number of people. All the Party's activities, then, should be concentrated on rallying the masses and drawing them into the revolution....

"No one should be left lagging behind. We must patiently, steadily educate and reform every man and woman and march forward together, helping one another, to the glory of communism."

Upholding this teaching of Premier Kim Il Sung, our mill examined its previous work in detail and took more positive steps in educating and remoulding the people and rallying them around the Party.

(To Be Continued)

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (5)

The Great Juche Idea—Scientific Thought Born as Reflection of New Stage of Development of International Communist Movement and Its Essential Requirements

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The *Juche* idea is in full accord with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 505.)

The *Juche* idea was created on the basis of the new historical conditions where the need for Communists in each country to assume the attitude of masters toward the revolution and construction in their country and carry them out in all responsibility was keenly felt as vital necessity in the development of the international communist movement and world revolutionary movement.

There are distinctions in many respects between the new stage of development of the present-day international communist movement and its preceding stage.

One of the main characteristics of the new stage of development of the international communist movement is that the communist movement and the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement have spread wider than ever and that the internal revolutionary forces in each country have grown far stronger than before.

The communist movement was conducted within the bounds of some parts of the world, mainly, of the developed capitalist countries in Europe and its national detachments were quite weak during the pre-imperialist period when capitalism was developing along rising curve. Till then, a series of social and historical conditions had prevented the people of many Afro-Asian and Latin American countries from appearing on the arena of the international communist movement.

At present, however, the international communist movement has spread all over the continents and developed in various forms on larger scale. The fierce struggle has been waged by the working class and the revolutionary people of the world for socialism. In this course socialism has formed a world-wide system, going beyond the bounds of one country. The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples have been awakened and have risen in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle to cut off the life line of world imperialism.

In the process of such development, the national detachments of the communist movement have been organized in many countries to build up the guiding forces and revolutionary strength which are capable of carrying on their revolution independently.

Another characteristic of the international communist movement is that its revolutionary tasks have become diversified and complex.

In the preceding stage of the international communist movement it was the cardinal task to overthrow the capitalist system and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat through struggle.

Things have now become different from what they used to be. A number of parties have already carried out the socialist revolution after seizing power. They have now the revolutionary task to speed up the building of socialism and communism. For the parties in capitalist countries it is the first and foremost task to fight against the exploitation and oppression by capital and take power.

The parties in colonies subordinated to the imperialists are struggling to carry out the task of national liberation. The parties in the countries freed from the colonial rule have to fulfil the task of consolidating national independence and push ahead with the revolution.

The parties in divided countries like ours have more complex and diversified tasks ahead.

All these characteristics of the international communist movement show that it is now in a new stage of development. This puts forth a series of essential requirements.

One of them is that each party should solve all its problems not under the guidance of any "international centre" but by its own efforts according to its own conviction and on its own responsibility under any circumstances.

Today the internal revolutionary forces have been built up in all countries. Therefore, the revolution in each country is to be carried out by the national detachment of the communist movement. This has become a law operating in reality.

The essential requirement of this law is that communists in each country are to solve their problems independently with their own conviction and views and on their own responsibility by all means.

It is the urgent demand of the international communist movement in the new stage of its development that communists in each country should formulate their own guiding theory and carry on their revolution and construction in conformity with the specific conditions of their country.

Nowadays the international communist movement, unlike in the preceding stage, embraces many countries which are different in the level of development.

Under such conditions, the revolutionary movement, unlike in the past, is to be carried out in each country, taking more complicated and various forms. This has become another law operating in reality.

The essential requirement of such a law is that communists in each country should set up their own guiding theory in conformity with the actual conditions of their country by using their own heads and assuming an independent attitude toward the Marxist-Leninist theory in the preceding period and the experiences of other countries and should carry out their revolution and construction to suit the specific conditions of their country.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, with clairvoyant intelligence and clear-cut penetration, made a brilliant analysis of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements and thus created the immortal *Juche* idea, the keynote of which is the independent and creative stands.

As seen above, the great *Juche* idea is the most scientific Marxist-Leninist thought that came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements.

Kang Jong Sok

Lofty Collective Spirit of Anti-Japanese Guerillas

During the whole period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerillas displayed the lofty collective spirit.

They never did acts harmful to the interest of their organization and collective even when they faced death.

Whole-heartedly upholding the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary lines and policies set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas fought, dedicating their all, for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people and for socialism and communism.

The collective spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas found expression in the fact that they subordinated their interest to that of their collective and organization and carried out the tasks assigned by their organization unconditionally on their own responsibility under any difficult condition.

It happened in November 1933. The members of an armoury of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army were given the task of producing 100 "Yongil bombs" only in three days.

Their armoury had neither iron scraps nor powder except some tools needed for repairing weapons. But they were filled with an adamant resolve to fulfil their revolutionary tasks without fail so long as their hearts beat.

They produced what was lacking, procured what was in short supply and settled all necessary matters on their own. Thus they fulfilled their tasks before the set time.

Even at the time when they were left alone in discharging their duties, to say nothing of the time when they lived in the collective, they never kept themselves aloof from the collective. They thought that they were not entitled to die before they performed their tasks given by the organization.

That is why they could overcome great tribulations baffling human imagination and the harsh repression of the enemy and win one brilliant victory after another.

The lofty collective spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas also found expression in the fact that they took the lead in overcoming all difficulties and laid down even their lives without hesitation if necessary.

It happened during the Tashaho battle fought in August 1939. The issue of the battle depended on whether or not the guerillas could occupy the enemy's battery. Shells rained so heavily on the guerillas that they could hardly raise their heads.

The headquarters decided on forming a death-defying corps. Vying with one another guerillas volunteered to join the corps. Comrade Kim Jin and four other guerillas were picked out.

The death-defying corps members who came near to the battery in the rains of bullets threw handgrenades into the enemy's pill-box in succession. But the battery was so solidly built that they could not destroy it. With the lapse of time the situation became more serious.

Just around this time Comrade Kim Jin, who was throwing the enemy's muzzle a furious look rose abruptly to his feet and blocked with his own breast the muzzle spewing fire. Thus he ensured the advance of his unit.

The lofty self-sacrificing spirit of the guerillas was a source of the invincible might that led the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory.

The collective spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas also found expression in the fact that they voluntarily observed the organizational discipline of their units and maintained the secrecy of their organization at the risk of their lives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Communists must fight the enemy and voluntarily observe revolutionary discipline at any time and at any place and even when they are left alone."

The anti-Japanese guerillas who were always faithful to the Leader's teachings voluntarily observed the organizational discipline of their units under all circumstances.

It was early in 1937. Operating for a collection of subscriptions, four guerillas were living at a secret camp at Toegolryong.

They, however, led their life in strict accordance with the norms of life to be observed at secret camps—rising in the morning, standing sentinel, cleaning weapons and so on—and every evening they summed up the results of their work.

The guerillas maintained the secrecy of their organization at the hazard of their lives.

Comrade Ma Dong Hui bit out his tongue lest he should reveal the secret of his organization when put to torture.

Even when they were thrown behind bars or mounted the scaffold, anti-Japanese guerillas kept the secrecy of their organization and died a heroic death shouting at the top of their voices "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Their heroic deed teaches us how revolutionaries should live and fight.

Their lofty collective spirit also found expression in the fact that they valued their revolutionary comrades most and shared life and death with them.

Even when they obtained some food, the guerillas thought of their comrades first. When fighting life-and-death battles against the enemy, they rescued their comrades, offering their lives.

It happened one day in the summer of 1939. Together with two other guerillas, Comrade Kim Chung Jin was heading for their unit after carrying out reconnaissance in the enemy rear and attacking an enemy's billeting area.

They came across the enemy and had to engage in a battle with him. During this fight a guerilla sustained a serious wound. They went up a mountain carrying in turn the wounded on their back. Before they went far, they were again chased by the enemy. Comrade Kim Chung Jin had his comrade leave there with the wounded and he himself slipped sideways quickly. He kept running mowing down the enemy troops luring them to himself.

As soon as he ran out of bullets he rolled down rocks and fought unyieldingly to the last drop of his blood. Through his self-sacrificing struggle, he saved his two comrades and ensured the battle of his unit.

Such revolutionary comradeship of the guerillas was the basis of their lofty collective spirit and the source of their mass heroism.

Indeed, the collective spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese guerillas in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the great, loftiest revolutionary spirit.

Today our people help and lead each other forward under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one," emulating the lofty collective spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas and they are vigorously advancing along the one road of revolution indicated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the Party and the revolution and for the victory of socialism and communism.

Li Chang Gyu

Expression of Absolute Trust and Intense Loyalty to the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Nomination of Supreme People's Assembly Candidates Concludes with Success

The nomination of candidates for the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly which started with the nomination of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as candidate for a deputy to the SPA at the joint meeting of employees of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant and institutions and enterprises in Huichon and went on in all parts of the country amid high political enthusiasm concluded with success on November 30 last.

The designation of candidates for the SPA was carried out in accordance with the election rules at meetings of employees of state bodies, of factories and enterprises, of cooperative farm members, of residents and of servicemen.

Placed on the platform of the meeting places was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people.

Amid the strains of resounding welcome music and stormy shouts of "manse," the meetings put up as SPA candidate Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who has been devoting his all to the struggle for the independence of the fatherland, national prosperity, the liberty and happiness of the people and the victory of socialism and communism in the past half a century ever since he undertook the cause of revolution in his young years.

Determined to achieve a still greater and rock-firm strengthening of the state power of the workers and peasants, the banner of liberty and happiness of our people and the weapon of revolution, the constituents in different electoral districts put up as SPA candidates those functionaries and representatives of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, who are infinitely loyal to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as his fighters, who have been trained and tested in the struggle to carry through the lines of our Party set forth by him and who enjoy a deep trust among the people.

The electors also nominated as Supremen People's Assembly candidates those cadres of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, those Korean merchants and industrialists, women and educators in Japan, who have been actively struggling for the development and prosperity of their homeland, for an independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and in defence of the democratic national rights of the Korean compatriots in Japan, living up to the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with single-hearted devotion and without a slightest vacillation even under the difficult conditions in the foreign country, far away from their homeland.

Reports and speeches were made at the gatherings in connection with the nomination of the SPA candidates.

(Continued from Page 2)

Pyongyang Railway Station Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the NUFK, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, enjoyed the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl," a version of the homonymous immortal classical masterpiece, at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of November 30.

When the performance was over, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, in company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, stepped onto the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers, congratulating them upon their successful performance, and had a photograph taken with them.

Prior to this, on the 29th, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk paid a visit to the Embassy of the Albanian People's Republic in Pyongyang in honour of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence.

On the evening of December 1, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the NUFK, gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were present at the banquet.

Present there were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

At the banquet Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made speeches.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received in Pyongyang on December 1 Fernando Murillo Viana, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Chile, and Yassir Farra, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the DPRK, who paid courtesy calls on him.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had a friendly talk respectively with the Charge d'Affaires ad interim and the Ambassador.

On November 30, kindergarten children in Pyongyang entertained Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk with their dances and songs at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to welcome her.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, saw the performance with Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

Denouncing U.S. Imperialists for Intensifying War of Aggression against Vietnamese People

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 29 sharply denouncing the U.S. imperialists for intensifying their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people with increased frenzy.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists continue to commit criminal barbarous acts indiscriminately bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and supply large quantities of weapons and other means of war to the South Vietnamese puppets, the statement said:

This indicates that the U.S. imperialists are getting more desperate in their attempt to realize the "Vietnamization" of the war, still persisting in the "policy of strength," while delaying the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people, the statement stressed, sternly denounce the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and fully support the just stand manifested in the statement of the DRVN Foreign Ministry dated November 16, 1972 and its other statements issued of late and the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam dated November 18, 1972.

The statement declared:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and actively assist their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the end with might and main.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to expand the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, refusing to accept the just proposal put forward by the DRVN Government recently for the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question, they will suffer greater, shameful setbacks.

Ours Is Genuine Worker-Peasant Government

Elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the people's assemblies of the province (city under central authority), city (district) and county, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are to be held on December 12.

On the eve of the elections the Korean people have registered greater successes in labour by evincing a higher degree of political enthusiasm, and are filled with the feelings of immense trust in and adoration of their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who established the worker-peasant government to provide them with the free and happy life as today.

Our government has won the unreserved support and trust of all the Korean people for its class character and its achievements so far made.

Deep and Stout Root

Ours is the government which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions brought into being by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and is the great revolutionary gain won by our people through the hard-fought struggle under his wise leadership.

During the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the solely correct line—the line that the old ruling machinery can be destroyed only by revolutionary violence and the country can thus be liberated and a true people's government be set up—and he organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years.

In the years of this struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from the lawful requirements of the development of the revolution in our country and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions, advanced the unique line on the people's revolutionary government; he made clear that the power to be set up in our country should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces.

In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the Leader brought up a large number of revolutionary core elements to set up a people's government in the homeland after its liberation. He established the People's Revolutionary Government in the guerilla bases-liberated areas, created an example in the solution of the problem of power, made invaluable achievements and accumulated a wealth of experiences.

Our government struck its roots deep into the glorious revolutionary traditions created by the Leader and grew up on them.

After liberation the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lighted up the path ahead in our people's endeavour to build a new country and lost no time to establish the people's government. He then consolidated and developed it incessantly to meet the requirements of development of the revolution in each period.

Power for Working People

The toiling masses including the workers and peasants are masters of the power. It is the true government that thoroughly defends their interests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our state is the most democratic and most stable state which was established by the people and relies on the united, solid forces of the whole people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and which draws broad masses of the people into the state affairs. Our Republic is a genuine people's state which ensures all strata of the people including the workers and peasants not only political freedom and rights but also material and cultural welfare." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 135.)

Which class leads a government and whose interests it defends—this serves as a yardstick for determining on its character. The matter of its class foundation, therefore, is a decisive factor in defining its character.

Ours is the power of the proletarian dictatorship which is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by working class and which thoroughly defends the interests of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals; it is the genuine power of the toiling masses which leads the people to consolidate the socialist system enabling all of them to live an affluent life free from exploitation and oppression.

The power organs of all levels in our country consist of the true representatives of the toiling people including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals—the representatives elected by the people themselves through democratic elections.

Our government, therefore, formulates all its policies on the basis of the will of the working people and always draws them in the work of state administration.

Our worker-peasant government maintains the blood ties with the people, functions taking deep roots among them and safeguards their interests thoroughly.

It exercises the thorough-going dictatorship against a handful of reactionary elements who encroach upon the interests of the people and oppose the socialist system, and it substantially ensures the absolute majority of the broad toiling masses the political freedom and democratic rights to the fullest extent.

The people under our government have equal rights to elect their representatives and be elected to the power organs of all levels and enjoy all the freedom and rights in their socio-political activities such as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, etc.

Ours is the genuine government which provides the toiling masses also with a happy life, material and cultural. Our government strives for the steady improvement of the living standards of the people, always directing deep attention to their life as the householder responsible for the economic life of the country and the people. Consequently, all the working people in our country, unlike those of the exploiter society who are languishing in hunger and poverty, the absence of rights and maltreatment, lead a decent life all alike, exercising the equal rights for their material and cultural welfare—the rights to work and rest and receive free education, free medical care and various socio-cultural benefits.

Independent Government

Political independence is the prime index to a sovereign independent country.

Ours is the independent government guided only by the immortal *Juche* idea which was initiated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He taught:

"In order to guarantee solid independence in politics, one must have one's own guiding idea and the capacity for formulating all policies and lines solely in the interests of one's people and in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country, according to one's own judgment." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

No government can guarantee solid independence in politics and defend the people's interests if it relies on others and copies after them without its own correct struggle line and policy which accord with the people's interests. From this it follows that each country must hold fast to solid independence in politics and achieve its own prosperity by laying down all the lines and policies by itself in conformity with its realities and its people's interests on the basis of its own guiding idea.

Guided solely by the great *Juche* idea of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and proceeding from the interests of our revolution, the Government of the DPRK shapes its internal and external policies and lines and solves independently all the problems according to its own judgment and conviction.

Brilliant Achievements

Our government, the independent and revolutionary power of the toiling masses, has made the immortal achievements in its struggle for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our DPRK Government has all along advanced, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea. In our country which had been far removed from the modern civilization it established the most excellent socialist system under which all the people, free from exploitation and oppression, work with great animation and live in happiness, helping and pulling each other along, and our country became a socialist industrial one with the complete independence in politics, solid independent national economy, powerful self-defensive capacity and splendid national culture.

The *Juche* idea has won an overall victory in all the domains of our country, and our socialist system grew as firm as rock.

The unshakable, political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire people on the basis of the ideological system of *Juche*—this is the greatest victory our government has ever achieved and herein lies the source of our invincible strength.

We have made great success also in the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country. All the Korean people in the north and south are now waging vigorous struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and reunify their country through their own efforts.

Due to its independent and principled foreign policy our Republic's international prestige has risen as never before.

Our country which had long suffered an eclipse on the world map came to shed the brilliant rays all over the world as the "cradleland of *Juche*" and the "country of Chollima," and our people, who had been trodden down in the past, entered the international arena as a dignified and powerful nation.

All the achievements and victories won by our people under the banner of the Republic are the resplendent fruition of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and of his wise leadership, the precious fruits brought forth by the genuine worker-peasant government which was set up by him.

Really, apart from the wise leadership of the fatherly Leader are unthinkable the founding of our Republic, its further consolidation and development and its wonderful achievements and are unthinkable the present-day happiness of our workers, peasants and working intellectuals and a brighter future for them.

As a matter of course, our people consider it to be the greatest honour and national pride to work and live with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution, as their Leader, and are all aglow with burning determination to march on along the road indicated by him for good and build a blissful society—the socialist and communist society—in their country under the banner of the Republic.

There is no doubt that all our people will win a shining victory in the forthcoming elections to the power organs of all levels to reinforce the worker-peasant government still more and demonstrate once again to the whole world their rock-firm, political and ideological unity centering around the Leader.

Chang Ik Su

Labour Achievements on the Eve of Elections of Deputies to Power Organs

The working people in our country strive to honour the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local power organs (December 12) with higher political enthusiasm and brilliant labour feats.

At Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant

The workers of the plant who had the honour of nominating the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly have effected new innovations in the production of machine tools with the burning resolve to be wholeheartedly loyal to him.

The workers of the casting workshop have increased efficiency of production 1.5-2 times in the die casting, following up the success in the technical revamping for mechanizing and automatizing all the processes of work. The processing workers have reinforced the automatic conveyer systems and ensured the operation of machines to full capacity, thus boosting the production of bed, apron and gear box, the most important parts of lathe, 1.3-1.5 times.

There was a 2-fold increase in assembling and coating.

At Factories and Enterprises in North Hamgyong Province

The working people in North Hamgyong Province are redoubling their efforts to fulfil ahead of schedule the magnificent Six-Year Plan set by the Leader, with the elections approaching.

Fresh successes have been registered at factories and enterprises in the province; the Aoji Coal Mine has raised the coal production by introducing into production efficient and modern drills, diggers, and loading machines and applying new advanced working methods suited to the rock layers.

Such a struggle has been unfolded in all fields of the national economy in the province—machine metal, mining and light industries capital construction and transport —and 146 factories and enterprises have topped the production level envisaged to attain at the end of 1973, the third year of the Six-Year Plan.

The target hitters are making continued innovations, not content with the achievements.

* * *

The brilliant successes demonstrate the firm determination and initiative of our working class to accelerate socialist construction and hasten the independent peaceful reunification of the country by consolidating our worker-peasant government founded by the Leader.

Red workers of the Guard Sinpo Fishery which received the honourable "Order of Kim Il Sung" are making a big haul through an active fishing operation

What Spurs Them on to Giant Strides Forward

At Pyongyang Metal Building-material Factory

A few days ago I went to the Pyongyang Metal Building-material Factory in the outskirts of the city and had an interview with its Director O Ryong Sik to get the first-hand information about how the plan for next year was mapped out there.

He said that his factory prepared the annual plans in accordance with the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung's unique line of carrying unified and detailed planning into practice. His remark immediately made me think of a series of instructions given by the Leader on unified planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Unified planning means that the state planning bodies and the planning cells across the nation make up a single planning system to thoroughly ensure the unity of planning under the unified guidance of the State Planning Commission."

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that in order to make planning unified the regional planning commissions under the direct control of the State Planning Commission were formed and the state planning departments organized in cities (districts), counties and in factories and enterprises and that the planning departments of ministries and central organs and those departments in all fields of the national economy were put under the control of the organs concerned and concurrently of the State Planning Commission in the work of planning.

This new system of unified planning enabled the functionaries of state planning bodies, who were well aware of the demand of the Party and the state, to draw up plans by themselves in localities and enterprises and consequently, the Party policy and the state line were known to all the units of planning bodies in good time and were implemented properly, the factory director said, and gave me further explanation making his factory an example.

His factory drafted the plan for 1973 envisaging a 20 per cent increase in production over the estimated total output in 1972.

The estimated result for 1972 was 35 per cent higher than the planned gross output. So, to increase the production by 20 per cent in 1973 did not mean an easy matter.

The planners of the factory thought that the plan they drew up was enough because it would be carried out without any increase both in labour power and equipment.

This draft plan, however, could hardly satisfy the state planning functionaries, the director noted, and told me why:

In 1973 the housing construction will be progressing faster than before and, accordingly, there will be greater demand for building materials.

In order to meet the demand this factory will have to boost its production not by 20 per cent but by more than 40.

Should the metal building-material factories ever fail to meet the growing demand, the equilibrium may be lost in the supply of building materials and this will possibly retard the speedy progress of housing construction for 1973.

But the state planning workers could not put the control figure at 140 per cent and impose it on the factory.

If they do, it will give rise to bureaucratism and subjectivism in mapping out plans and will reduce them to infeasible plans.

The state plan makers have to go down to the production sites by themselves so as to draw up proper plans.

The factory executives may fail to tap the production reserves or may place the hidebound interests of their factory or locality above those of the general economic life of the country because they are inclined to take a narrow view of things. Only by going among the producers who are more familiar with the production than anybody else would it be possible to remedy the shortcomings as mentioned above.

That was why the state planning functionaries came down to the factory and told the producers in easy-to-understand terms about the next-year prospects for the state housing construction and about the urgent need for larger quantity of building materials.

Given a broader knowledge of the demand of the Party and the state, the producers tried harder to explore more production reserves.

The producers of enamel bathtubes succeeded in enlisting enough reserves to increase the output 1.5 times by improving the method of operating the thermal furnaces. The radiator producers made a resolve to automate or semi-automate the production process for a 9-fold increase in production.

Keenly realizing that the more they produce, the better it will be for themselves and for the country, the producers successfully tapped the great amount of reserves through collective discussion. This afforded a basis for the planners to envisage 40 per cent increase, not 20, in planning for 1973.

The factory executives and workers came to have full understanding of the great vitality of the system of unified planning thanks to the substantial assistance rendered by the state planning workers, Director O Ryong Sik said, and spoke of the detailed planning.

He quoted the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying: **"In the socialist economy, planning should be done in such a way as to co-ordinate economic activities exactly down to minor details."** He went on:

The requirement of the detailed planning is to draw up plans concretely and minutely on a scientific calculation and make all of them geared to one another.

This means that not only the factors of production—manpower, material, equipment and the like—should be co-ordinated in planning but all the economic activities be envisaged in it without exception and down to details.

Production of hinges, for instance. The plan for the purpose should be worked out not merely by putting the necessary figure of hinges at several hundred thousands per annum but in such a way as to reflect the volume and kinds of hinges needed—hinges for door, windows, big or small, so on and so forth—and the procurement of even the bolts and nuts indispensable for repair and maintenance of the hinge-manufacturing equipment. In order to ensure smooth production according to all these plan indices, all branches of the building material industry itself should be co-ordinated well with each other, and these branches and all the other ones related to it be geared to one another.

Such detailed planning and minute co-ordination can keep production stable and develop it at a high rate.

In 1972 the Pyongyang Metal Building-material Factory hit the annual target, which was set 30 per cent higher than in 1971, as of the end of September. It was now expected to surpass the level of production for 1973 by the year-end.

Such a success was not limited to this year alone. The line of the unified and detailed planning has proved tremendously advantageous ever since it was translated into practice.

Before it had been done so, the factory had barely increased its production by 20 per cent.

But things became far different after putting it into practice.

The annual rate of production growth has averaged 55 per cent.

The detailed and unified planning —this is what has spurred our factory on to giant strides forward, the director said in an emphatic tone, and added with firm conviction that the factory will certainly fulfil the assignment for the Six-Year Plan far ahead of the set time.

Pak Ju Sol

CHONGBANG Food Processing Factory

The Chongbang Food Processing Factory in Sariwon city turns out various kinds of tasty and nutritive processed foods.

The factory processes vegetables, fruits, meat and marine products. It fulfilled the two year assignment of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 this year and this year's plan by October 10 last.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most important task in lightening the kitchen work of the women is to bring about a fresh innovation in the foodstuff industry."

The fatherly Leader raised it as one of ways and means for delivering the women from kitchen work to effect new innovations in the food processing industry and went to local food processing factories for on-the-scene guidance.

In May last year he called at the Chongbang Food Processing Factory. He highly spoke of the processed vegetables and canned goods produced there and minutely told the workers there to process vegetables and fruits on a wider scale.

The workers and technicians of the factory braced themselves up to carry out the Leader's programmatic instruction. They started an energetic struggle to apply mechanization and automation in the processing work, to begin with.

They launched a mass technical innovation drive and mechanized and placed under a conveyor system all pieces of work—washing, cutting, relish mixing, packing, etc.

To make all the fruit processing automatic, they built new, efficient and wholesome machines such as the combined processing machine, saccharine injector and steam sterilizer and made scores of new technical devices.

This brought about a 5-fold increase of labour efficiency in the vegetable and fruit processing as well as a sharp rise of the production.

They have striven to greatly widen the variety of products to meet different demands of the people. As a result, more than 20 new kinds came out in this year, adding up to some 100 kinds of goods.

Packing is excellent. Vegetables, for example, are canned in various sizes, some small and some larger, ranging from 5 to 15 kilogrammes in weight. The processed foods are highly palatable and nutritive and close hygienic consideration is given to every product. The rate of the first class article is 100 per cent. So the "Chongbang"-labelled, processed vegetables are very popular among the local people.

The workers of the factory have now pitched in the struggle to increase the production and fulfil without fail the three year assignment of the Six-Year Plan by the year end.

Han Su Chon

Various kinds of bottled goods being produced at the Chongbang Food Processing Factory in Sariwon

Third Meeting of Co-Chairmen of NSCC and Its First Meeting Held

The third meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Seoul on the afternoon of November 30.

Attending the meeting from our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC; and Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Li Wan Gi, Councillor of the Cabinet of the DPRK; Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon, Chief Instructors under the Political Committee of the WPK CC, and from the other side were Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the NSCC; Chang Gi Yong, ex-Vice-Premier; Choe Gyu Ha, Special Assistant; Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin, Directors of the CIA Bureaus.

The meeting opened 4 p.m. that day and proceeded behind closed doors.

At the meeting both sides agreed on composing the NSCC and holding its first session on November 30, and publishing a joint information on the agreements.

The first session of the NSCC was opened that afternoon and closed on December 1.

Present from our side at the two-day session were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Chairman; Comrades Li Wan Gi and Han Ung Sik, members; Comrade Kim Dok Hyon, Executive Member; and from the other side were Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the NSCC; Chang Gi Yong, Vice-Chairman; Choe Gyu Ha and Kang In Dok, members; Chong Hong Jin, Executive Member.

The meeting discussed practical problems for accelerating the independent, peaceful national reunification by pursuing unity, collaboration and concord between the north and the south, instead of confrontation, competition and split, in the spirit of the north-south joint statement which gave definition to the three principles of national reunification set by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—independence, peaceful means and great national unity—and on the basis of the success of the 2nd Pyongyang meeting of NSCC Co-Chairmen at which both sides reached an important agreement on pooling strength and working together in all fields.

The meeting was held in secret.

A joint information on the first meeting of the NSCC was agreed to be made public.

During his stay in Seoul Comrade Pak Sung Chul made a courtesy call on Li Hu Rak. Li Hu Rak paid a return call to him.

During their sojourn members of our side were invited to a banquet arranged by Li Hu Rak and visited the museum in the Kyongbok palace.

They left Seoul on December 2 and returned to Pyongyang on the same day.

The first meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission is in progress

JOINT INFORMATION

Made Public at Third Meeting of Co-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission

A joint information on the third meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was made public on November 30.

The joint information points out:

The third meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Seoul on November 30, 1972.

The two sides reached the following agreement at the meeting:

1. The composition of the North-South Co-ordination Commission is as follows:

Pyongyang Side

Co-Chairman Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Vice-Chairman Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department, and Director of the External Affairs Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Member Li Wan Gi, Councillor of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Member Han Ung Sik, Chief Instructor under the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Executive Kim Dok Hyon, Chief Instructor under the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Seoul Side

Co-Chairman Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

Vice-Chairman Chang Gi Yong, former Deputy Prime Minister

Member Choe Gyu Ha, Special Assistant

Member Kang In Dok, Chief of the Ninth Bureau of the Central Intelligence Agency

Executive Chong Hong Jin, Chief of the Consultation and Co-ordination Bureau of the Central Intelligence Agency

2. The first session of the North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be held in Seoul at 5:30 p.m. on November 30, 1972.

Joint Information of First Session of North-South Co-ordination Commission Issued

A joint information of the first session of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was made public on December 2.

The joint information says:

The first session of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Seoul on November 30 and December 1, 1972.

Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, who is taking the place of the Co-Chairman of the Pyongyang side, and his party who visited Seoul to attend the session paid a courtesy call on President Pak Jung Hi and had a conversation with him.

Present at the session on the Pyongyang side were Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, who is taking the place of Co-Chairman Kim Yong Ju; Vice-Chairman Ryu Jang Sik; members Li Wan Gi and Han Ung Sik; and executive Kim Dok Hyon, and on the Seoul side were Co-Chairman Li Hu Rak; Vice-Chairman Chang Gi Yong; members Choe Gyu Ha and Kang In Dok; and executive Chong Hong Jin.

At the first session of the North-South Co-ordination Commission the two sides exchanged views on conducting interchange and working jointly with concerted efforts in various fields in the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement and in accordance with the points of agreement of the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

The two sides agreed to make up the executive council, set up the joint secretariat and draw up the detailed rules for the operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission at the earliest date so that the North-South Co-ordination Commission may discharge its function smoothly.

Ardent Desire for Reunification

I went to Seoul to cover the 4th session of the north-south Red Cross talks. It was my second visit to south Korea. My stay there was so short, but during my travel I keenly realized that the south Korean people unanimously hope to see the country reunified in accordance with the line put forward by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero.

Everywhere we went, the south Koreans were receiving us not merely as Red Cross delegates but as a mission of reunification sent by the Leader. This gave us fresh strength and courage.

When the motorcade carrying us drove along the streets, passers-by waved their hands, smiling and shouting with joy "hiya, hiya!" This was a manifestation of their emotion over the second meeting with their fellow countrymen from the northern half and an expression of their ardent desire for reunification, the cherished desire of all our people.

On the day when we arrived in Seoul, a south Korean newsman told me, recalling the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, "A photograph of Premier Kim Il Sung was carried by all newspapers of south Korea on November 4. Seeing it, all the citizens of Seoul raised cheers of joy."

It happened when our Red Cross delegation arrived at the Yongdungpo workers district on their way to the Songyong Chemical Fibre Company in Suwon.

Many policemen in mufti were guarding in the street to keep off the citizens from our delegates. But people rushed out to the street vying with each other to see them passing. Waving and clapping their hands, they shouted "Let's reunify the country." School children waved their hands, following after the motorcade.

When the press corps car broke down and stopped near a crossroad in the district, hundreds of citizens came together around the car.

They looked at the badges on our breasts bearing the portrait of the Leader and whispered to each other, "He is Premier Kim Il Sung!" "He is Premier Kim Il Sung!" They gazed at the badges for a long while, their eyes shining with feelings of adoration for the Leader.

Some came closer to have a better look at the badges and some spoke something to themselves.

We greeted them, saying, "How are you? We are journalists from Pyongyang. We are glad to meet you. We have lived separated from each other for 27 years."

They said to us, "Dear guests from the north, let's reunify the country as early as possible! We can live well only when the country is reunified."

This conversation lasted ten minutes or so. But it was an emotion-charged one which left an unforgettable, deep impression both on the people of the south and on us. It was a dramatic scene to be seen only among the people who have suffered from national split for over a quarter of a century.

This short meeting on the street made us feel once again the tragedy of the country's division and the ardent aspiration of the south Koreans for reunification.

We had a chance to be shown at the Cosmos Department Store and the New World Department Store in Seoul.

As we entered the stores, salesgirls and customers welcomed us with a warm compatriotic love and were eager to converse with us. They walked over to us and looked at the badges on our breasts bearing the portrait of the Leader.

They exchanged whispers, saying, "He is Premier Kim Il Sung. He seems to be in good health."

When we newsmen came out of the Cosmos Department Store, thousands of citizens assembled in its front, turning the scene into a veritable sea of people. Some 300 metre long section of the street from the store to the State Theatre was crowded with a large number of people who thronged to see our Red Cross delegation. Traffic was suspended for a while.

Whenever the motorcade carrying our delegation ran back to the hotel, passers-by paused in the streets and sent up cheers. On November 24 we left Seoul. Citizens bade farewell to us with warm compatriotic love.

The south Korean people treasured this meeting, brief as it was, with their brothers from the northern half, and eagerly hoped the meeting would lead to the happy reunion of the whole nation.

Their warm welcome accorded our delegation was a manifestation of their burning desire for reunification and their ardent hope to see its early realization.

Li Song Bok

Hail Agreement on Reunification between North and South Yemen

According to a report an agreement on reunifying the north and south Yemen as a single state was signed on November 28.

The conclusion of the agreement is an event of great significance in terminating the territorial division, the result of British imperialists' aggression and their colonial rule, in removing the national sufferings caused by the split, and in achieving her uniform development and the happiness of the people through cooperation between north and south.

The realization of the reunification of the two parts of Yemen will be a heavy blow at the U.S. and British imperialists who have used this region as a base for invading the Near and Middle East and Asia and Africa, and will be of a great significance in increasing the strength of the Arab people and developing their national-liberation struggle.

The Korean people warmly hail the reunification of the two parts of Yemen.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The days have gone never to return when the imperialist powers ruled Asia, Africa and Latin America as they pleased by dividing them."

Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the new-born independent countries and many other countries in the world advance along the road of independent development, shaping their own destiny by themselves and rejecting foreign interference and subjugation.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between the Korean and Yemeni peoples in the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle will continuously develop in the future, we sincerely wish the Yemeni people fresh successes in their struggle to defend the dignity of the nation and achieve national prosperity.

Chin Bang Hun

Friendship Visits

☆ A cultural delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Lieutenant Colonel Gunter Sommer, Vice-Director of a Department of the Ministry of Culture of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on Nov. 28 by plane for a visit to Korea under the plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the GDR.

☆ A delegation of the Free German Youth Union headed by Diter Muilrer, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth Union, arrived here on Nov. 28 by plane for a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

☆ The Chinese friendship tourists group headed by Wang Luming, Vice-Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee of China, arrived here on Dec. 1 by train to visit Korea.

☆ The Romanian Timisoara "Banatul" Song and Dance Troupe arrived in Pyongyang on Dec. 1 by train to visit Korea under the plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

☆ The special press corps of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun** headed by Takeshi Ogawa, member of the Editorial Committee of the paper, which had been visiting our country left here on Nov. 25 by plane.

☆ M.D.Y. Ondoga, special envoy of the President of the Republic of Uganda, and his party left here on Nov. 25 by air after visiting our country.

☆ The delegation of the People's Bank of China and the Bank of China headed by Fang Kao, Vice-President of the People's Bank of China and Deputy General Manager of the Bank of China, left for home on Nov. 25 by train after visiting Korea on the invitation of the Central Bank and the Foreign Trade Bank.

☆ The delegation of the Central Meteorological Bureau of China headed by Chang Wen-hsuan, its Deputy Director, left Pyongyang on Nov. 25 by train after finishing its visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Hydro-Meteorological Bureau.

☆ The Chinese tennis team led by Yin Min, Leading Member of the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission, left here on Nov. 25 by train after visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ The Syrian economic delegation headed by Dr. Naim Djoumaa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the Syrian Arab Republic, which had been on a visit to Korea left Pyongyang on Nov. 28 by air.

☆ The Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.N. Baranovsky, Member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Rostov Regional Trade Union, left Pyongyang on Nov. 28 by plane after concluding its visit to our country.

☆ The Chinese friendship tourists group led by Wang Chin-kuo, Standing Member of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, China which had been on a visit to Korea left Pyongyang on Nov. 28 by plane.

☆ The cultural delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Garambolszi Jozsef, Vice-Minister of Culture of the HPR, left here on Nov. 28 by air after visiting Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (14)

April 21, 1960

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued a call to the south Korean people in regard to the situation prevailing in south Korea. The gist of the call is as follows:

A proposal is made to immediately convene a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea in order to discuss about measures to straighten out the current crisis in south Korea.

Expressing an irresistible sympathy with the south Korean people who are in wretched plight, the call said the negotiation should be held as soon as possible and the peaceful reunification of our country should be realized by means of all-Korea general elections representing the free will of the entire Korean people without any foreign interferences.

April 27, 1960

The Joint Conference of the Leaders of Political Parties and Social Organizations held in connection with the situation in south Korea published a statement with the following main content: A proposal is made to immediately convene a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea in order to put an end to the division of the country and to discuss about the great cause of the nation.

August 14, 1960

In his speech made at the Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung again fully expounded the programmatic plan for the acceleration of an independent national reunification.

The most reasonable and realistic way for peaceful national reunification, he emphasized, is a free north-south general election on the democratic principle precluding any foreign interferences. If the south Korean authorities is not yet ready to accept the general election, he added, a transitional step may be taken to settle urgent problems facing the nation. He proposed to institute a Confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional step to solve burning questions confronting the nation.

This Confederation may be realized by organizing a supreme national council composed of the representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "government of the Republic of Korea" mainly for a coordinated development of the economy and culture in north and south Korea, while preserving the freedom of independent action for the two governments and leaving intact for the time being the political systems existing in the two parts of Korea, he said, and proposed:

* To form a commission of purely economic nature consisting of business representatives from north and south Korea for exchange of goods, mutual cooperation and aids in economic construction between the two parts of the country, in case the south Korean authorities refuse to accept even the Confederation.

* To exchange cultural missions and realize intercourses in all fields of science, culture, arts, sports, etc., between the north and south.

* To make the U.S. imperialist army of aggression withdraw from south Korea and reduce the army strength of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively.

* To hold negotiations for the settlement of the aforesaid questions in Pyongyang, Seoul or at Panmunjom as soon as possible between the representatives of north and south Korea.

This was the proposal addressed to the south Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations and individual personages.

(To Be Continued)

South Korean Authorities Inflict Penal Servitude upon Guiltless Civilians

The south Korean authorities continuously arrest guiltless people and punish them on the plea of violating the declaration of the "martial law command" ever since they proclaimed "emergency martial law" on October 17.

According to a report from Seoul, the "ordinary court-martial under martial law in the north and south Chungchong area" stage-managed on November 7 a "trial" farce for six civilians who were imprisoned on "charges" of spreading "false rumours" and "slandering government policies."

At this "trial" three civilians were sentenced to three years' penal servitude, two were condemned to three years and six months' imprisonment and one was given a-year jail sentence.

Prior to this, on November 6 the "ordinary court-martial under martial law in the Kyonggi area" "imposed" three years' penalty upon three civilians who were arrested under the similar pretext.

The south Korean authorities inflicted two to three years' imprisonment upon four civilians in North Kyongsang Province on November 13, eight in South Kyongsang Province on the 14th, four in Kyonggi Province on the 15th, two in North Chungchong Province on the 16th and two in Seoul on the 17th.

Another report says that on November 20 the "ordinary court-martial under martial law in the combat arms headquarters and the 5th military area command" of the "ROK army" also "sentenced" eight civilians to penal servitude up to three years for the same reason.

They reportedly expressed before the masses of people their opposite opinion on the declaration of the "emergency martial law" and "constitutional amendment" and told about the south Korean situation as it was.

It was on this account that they were condemned to such "penalties," the report says.

All facts show that in south Korea people are denied the freedom of expressing their will.

South Korean Authorities Demand Death for Student Who Struggled for Reunification

According to a report from Seoul, a south Korean prosecutor demanded death penalty for So Sung, student of the Seoul University, at a trial held at the Seoul High Court of Justice on November 23.

The first trial session held in October last year passed a death sentence upon him. He protested against the unjustified punishment and this time the second trial came.

So Sung, 27 years old, born into a Korean family in Japan, had been studying at the Seoul University before the imprisonment. He had struggled for national reunification, with the south Korean patriotic students.

His younger brother So Jun Sik and scores of young men, his friends, had been arrested by the south Korean authorities on the charge that they struggled for the country's reunification and sentenced to heavy penal servitudes including life imprisonment. They are now serving a prison term.

The suppression of the resourceful and patriotic youth who had fought for the reunification of their divided country is part of the criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities to put down the ardent aspiration of the south Korean youth, students and people for reunification.

The south Korean authorities put So Sung on trial at a time when the north-south contacts and dialogue are under way and desire for independent peaceful reunification of the country are rising high as never before among the people.

It is a provocative act running diametrically counter to the spirit of the north-south joint statement, which calls for the realization of great national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system.

Establishment of North-South Confederation Is an Urgent Measure to Be Taken for Promotion of Reunification

To establish a north-south confederation is one of the important measures which the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic has long since put forward with a view to accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It is a matter of greater urgency today when a new phase has been brought in the way of reunification.

In his answers given on September 17 this year to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to attain the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible we deem it necessary to institute a north-south confederation for the present.

The north-south confederation we propose means forming a supreme national council with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the 'Government of the Republic of Korea' to solve political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the north and south and thereby attain national unity, while maintaining the present political systems of the north and south as they are."

This proposal advanced by the Leader is a reasonable one which renders it possible to remove mutual mistrust, achieve national unity and hasten the complete reunification of the country by realizing extensive contacts and exchange between the north and south and jointly solving all problems of the nation even before the complete reunification of our country which remains divided into the north and south.

From the first day of the partition of the territory and the split of the nation caused by the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army, our Party and the Government of our Republic have exerted and are exerting all efforts to realize the country's reunification.

As is widely known, the basic programme of national reunification consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic consists in setting up a unified central government by means of holding free north-south general elections independently and on democratic principles free from interference of any outside forces following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

This programme is a fair and square proposal which conforms to the character of the question of Korea's reunification, an internal affair of the nation, and reflects the national interests of the Korean people to the full and a just way of settling the question of Korean reunification completely all at once.

That is why it enlists the absolute support and approval of all the people in north and south Korea and receives the unisonous response of the unbiased public opinion of the world.

This notwithstanding, the successive rulers of south Korea instigated by the U.S. imperialists have stubbornly rejected the reasonable programme of ours under the absurd excuse that free north-south general elections are fraught with the "danger of communizing" south Korea.

Such being the situation, the Government of our Republic proposed time and again that if those in power in south Korea cannot accept the north-south general elections right now, a confederation of north and south Korea be established above all as a transitional step for gradual approach to complete reunification by solving urgent problems of common concern of the nation and removing obstacles in the way of reunification.

In his speech made at the celebration of the August 15 Liberation anniversary in 1960, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, reclarifying the basic programme of national reunification, put forward a series of concrete measures for the acceleration of reunification and made a new epochal proposal for the institution of a confederation of north and south Korea.

On the basis of this proposal set forth by the Leader, the Government of our Republic proposed to establish a north-south confederation at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly and the First Session of the Third SPA and on many other occasions and especially the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly in April last year presented an 8-point peaceful reunification programme in which the enforcement of a north-south confederation was again proposed.

At the present time when a big breakthrough toward reunification has been made thanks to the policy put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and various national measures taken for its materialization and to his sagacious leadership, the institution of a north-south confederation is a pressing problem whose solution brooks no further delay.

As is well known, owing to the positive and energetic activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic the barrier which has long been standing between the north and south began to be demolished at last, and the north-south Red Cross talks got under way last year and in its wake there was held north-south high-level talks and on July 4 the north-south joint statement was announced.

In the joint statement, both sides, the north and south, reached a complete identity of views on a number of problems aimed at expediting the cause of reunification including the three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—the principles of reunifying the bisected country independently, in a peaceful way and by promoting great national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system—and solemnly promised to the whole nation to faithfully fulfil all the points of agreement.

The north-south joint statement laid a good groundwork for national reunification and opened a bright vista for our people's struggle to reunify the country. However, the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries have not given up completely their obstructing manoeuvres, and so all matters concerning reunification cannot be settled easily just because the joint statement was issued.

Under the present conditions where the north and south have differing social systems and have distrust and misunderstanding between them in many respects, it is necessary to establish without delay north-south confederation for earlier realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through successful implementation of the north-south joint statement. Though there exist the differences in system between the north and south, there is no reason why they cannot set up a north-south confederation, if they strictly observe the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and abide by the principle of not forcing their social systems on the other side.

We are convinced that the socialist system established in the northern half is incomparably superior to the social system of south Korea. But we do not intend to impose it upon south Korea. We have all along called for promoting national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

Now the question hinges entirely on the attitude of the south Korean side.

If they truly respect the north-south joint statement which they signed and want even a little to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through its implementation, they will no longer be able to defer or shun or oppose the establishment of a north-south confederation.

When a north-south confederation is instituted, broad contacts and interchange will be conducted briskly between the north and south in all spheres, political, economic, cultural and military, collaborations be realized between them and national unity be achieved.

Political interchange between the authorities and between political parties, social organizations and individual personages of the north and south will be greatly helpful in actually settling the question of national reunification.

If the north and south enter into economic collaboration and exchange, the advanced heavy industry and rich natural resources of the northern half of the Republic can be utilized to rapidly improve the national industry and agriculture and all other economic fields of south Korea which are in a catastrophic state and an independent national economy can be built on a nation-wide scale.

Cultural exchange, too, will make it possible for sportsmen and men of culture in the north and south to have athletic games and give art performances travelling between the two parts and jointly proceed to the international arena to add lustre to the honour of the nation. The journalists in the two parts will be able to visit each other freely for news coverage, and it will also be possible to conduct the work for exchanging publications by setting up correspondent offices and newspaper branch offices in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Along with this, in the military field, both sides will be able to settle by agreement the questions of relaxing the tension between the north and south, curtailing the production of military supplies, reducing the number of military personnel and diminishing the military expenditure.

When overall, extensive contacts and visits, interchange and collaboration are thus actualized through the proposed north-south confederation, the long-accumulated mistrust and misunderstanding between the north and south will be dissipated, an atmosphere of trust be created and national unity be attained.

Then the reunification of the country will be achieved by way of establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south general elections to be held on a democratic basis rejecting the interference of all outside forces.

As seen above, the proposal for a north-south confederation, made by our Party and the Government of our Republic more than once, is a reasonable and realistic measure for accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and a just proposal acceptable to all who truly value the destiny of the nation and earnestly hope for the reunification of the country.

We will continue to strive to put this proposal into practice so as to accomplish the cause of national reunification at the earliest possible date.

Li Jip

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